

Tuesday Morning, October 19, 1869.

The Philosophy of Party Organizations.
The Conclusions Reached.

There are some men who, justly priding themselves upon their disposition to think, judge and decide for themselves, are disposed to decry party organizations as inconsistent with freedom of thought and action. No one can possibly appreciate more than ourselves the element of independence in thought and conduct. We deem it an essential part of manhood, and we would as soon part with life as with our individuality. Now did party connection or adhesion necessarily involve a sacrifice of one's individuality, we are free to say, that we could never be of any political party whatever. But it does not, and it is well for society and country and family that it does not. For were men of independent views and character driven from the ranks of organized parties, then would public affairs in countries under a popular government fall under the control of such elements as would soon utterly wreck it, with all its interests of public order and tranquility, of religion, education and property. The case is simply this, in a practical point of view. In our country, parties are a necessity. Not only do they preserve the popular equilibrium; not only do they act as checks and balances upon each other to the public advantage, but they are the actual means whereby direction is given to the administration of public affairs. If a man has a certain policy to carry out, he must, *ex rei necessitate*, use party instrumentalities to accomplish the end in view. Again: In a popular government, the people are apt logically and naturally to divide into two great divisions. Now, these grand divisions existing, the citizen, desirous of participating in public affairs and of exerting his influence in them, if he seeks to effect a practical result, must, perforce, unite himself with one or the other of these great parties, into which the mass divide and fall. And if he cannot endorse all the views held by either party, he must, of course, act with that one that approximates closest to his own views of policy and principles. He must do this, or throw away his influence. To be absolutely independent in action, in such a case, is to be a political cypher. A man in such an instance, may be a political figure-head, but he will be that and "nothing more." But one more point: We proceed to show, that in identifying himself in political action with the party of his selection, he need not abdicate his independence—need not surrender his independence as a man. When an intelligent man proceeds to act with the Democratic or the Republican party, we do not understand that he thereby and thenceforth adopts any and everything that is put forth by the party with which he acts. We are Democratic—that is, we adhere to the Democratic party in its general spirit and features—but we hold ourselves free to criticize and even to oppose any thing that we deem objectionable, though in a Democratic dress. And such, we presume, is the spirit that controls every intelligent man, whether Democrat or Republican. To take any other view of the matter, is preposterous and absurd. We certainly do not feel ourselves bound to uphold any and all notions that Democratic men, or journals, or conventions may enunciate. If a Democratic fool says something that we do not approve, we are no more expected to stand by that, than we would expect an intelligent radical to endorse all the fooleries and absurdities that appear under a radical cloak. Fools, "who rush in where angels fear to tread," may utter the senseless cry—"Our party, right or wrong." But sensible men, with due regard to truth and decency, will say—"Our party wrong, we will seek to make it right." Hence, our conclusion:

1. That parties must exist in free countries.
2. That the voters naturally divide into two great divisions.
3. That the voter must, for practical purposes, fall into line into one or the other grand divisions of the political army.
4. That he must join the corps nearest the same complexion with himself.
5. That in doing this, he makes no sacrifice of his independence, as he enlists to fight with associates and not to think with them exactly alike.
6. That he must fight with one party or the other, or throw away his powder and ball.
7. That after joining the ranks of the selected corps, he is not blindly to follow, but may essay to lead it in the path of victory and success.

A Northern speaker has well said: "Russia had her Poland, Austria her Hungary, England her Ireland, and America her South. Democracy said unbend them; let them up and let them in."

The Matter Explained.
Our contemporary of the *Winnabow News* has alluded to the fact that in the Democratic party conflicting views are upheld in relation to the financial questions of the day. That able and impartial journal, the *Baltimore Sun*, in an article republished in our columns, in our issue of the 17th inst., gives an easy explanation of the discrepancy to which we are referring. It very properly says, that the language of the Chicago platform, which nominated General Grant, and that of the New York platform, which nominated Mr. Seymour, are alike ambiguous with regard to the phraseology used in reference to the public debt. The *Sun* pointedly says:

"Both parties agreed substantially that the debt must be paid 'according to the terms of the contract.' But what were those terms? That was precisely the question that men were left to answer for themselves, according to their own notions of what was just or expedient. It was this ambiguity in the Democratic platform which enabled Gov. Seymour and Mr. Pendleton to stand side by side upon it. It was the same ambiguity in the Republican platform which, while it satisfied the bond-holding interest at the Eastward, did not offend the non-bond-holding tax-payers of the West."

This, it will be seen, shows very plainly whence arose the discrepancy between the views of even leading Democrats on this question. It will also be seen that a similar discrepancy prevailed in the Republican party on the same subject. But the main point that we desire to make with the *News* is, that in order to show that the anti-radicalists of South Carolina should sever party association with their natural allies—the National Democracy—it must give a better argument than that based upon Democratic differences on the subject of finances. And further, assuming that the *News* will accept a fair-minded view of the matter, we repeat the point previously made—that party differences on some points are not inconsistent with a hearty and unanimous co-operation on the main question. Now, the point of attack for us in South Carolina, and for the Democracy in general, is radicalism in power, radicalism entrenched in office, dispensing the spoils, and wielding the sword of governmental patronage. Our policy is, disregarding minor differences, to direct our forces upon the radical citadel. Our object should be to plant upon that citadel the triumphant colors of Democratic, constitutional rule. And with this object we should not hesitate to take into our ranks all who are willing to strike against our political foes; whether he hails from the North, South, East or West; whether he believes the national debt ought to be paid in greenbacks or in coin; whether he believes in the fifteenth or sixteenth amendment, or in neither; whether he be black, yellow, or white; whether he comes from Alaska, and is a pet of Mr. Seward; or comes from Africa, and is a pet of Mr. Sumner; or comes from China, and is a protege of Mr. Koopmanschap.

Mr. Editor: In your issue of the 14th, an article signed "Citizen," commenting on the action of the Committee of Ways and Means of the City Council, demands that the facts should be known. "Citizen" says: "No statement was made to Council that the treasury was short of means." Had "Citizen" have looked over the proceedings of Council on the 16th of July, he could have read the following paragraph, viz:

"The financial condition of the city prevents us from making any very liberal appropriation for the purpose this year. The city, however, will necessarily have to appropriate a sufficient sum to cover the expenses that will have to be made to accommodate all those who exhibit at the approaching Fair. As the appropriation will be large, it would be advisable to consult the wishes of the tax-payers of the city on the subject."

After the meeting of citizens authorizing Council to erect the buildings, the Mayor called two meetings of Council, when the appropriation of funds would have been brought up, but no quorum being present on either occasion, it is difficult to see why the Committee of Ways and Means should be blamed for others' absence. The majority of Council decided it was to the interest of the city that the Fair should be held in Columbia; and that by erecting suitable buildings, the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society might find it to their interest to continue holding it, annually, at the capital. Having but a limited time, and being aware that weeks must elapse before a quorum of Council could be had, the Committee, with the approval of his Honor the Mayor and the City Attorney, borrowed the amount necessary to accomplish the object in view; and hesitate not to say, in their judgment, the investment is a good one. What would our citizens have said if the Committee had done nothing, and allowed this matter to remain in *status quo*? They would have justly said: "Council has, by their supineness and indifference, prevented tens of thousands of dollars being spent in our midst, and given a fatal check to an enterprise which would undoubtedly have redounded to the benefit of the people of the whole State."

EDWARD HOPE,
Chairman Com. Ways and Means.

ANOTHER RADICAL OUTRAGE.—The Yankee radical journals are always filled with "rebel outrages," which have no existence except in the brains of the villains who invent them, but they never have room for the real outrages against law, order and personal liberty which their minions are daily perpetrating in these Southern territories. Our readers remember the killing of A. G. Ruffin, the radical sheriff of this County, at the last State election, and that the perpetrator of the deed was unknown. Gov. Bullock offered a large reward for the arrest of the alleged murderer, but without securing his discovery. Yesterday, a couple of tools of Constable Hubbard, of South Carolina, arrested a quiet, peaceable citizen of Hamburg, S. C., Mr. Robert Cunningham, on the charge of killing Ruffin. The arrest was made at the instance of Hubbard, who made affidavit to the effect that upon information received, he had reason to believe Cunningham committed the murder. The pimps of Hubbard who made the arrest, went into Cunningham's store on Thursday, in a friendly way, taking drinks there, and stating that they would call again yesterday morning, which they did, arresting Mr. Cunningham, placing him in irons, and taking him to Columbia. Thus has an irresponsible, illegal, alien official assumed the right to deprive an inoffensive citizen of his liberties, for an offence which everybody knows he is not guilty, which was not committed in South Carolina, and when no affidavit was made from the place where the killing took place, and no requisition sent from this State to the so-called Governor of South Carolina.—*Augusta Constitutionalist*.

Hayti continues in a most unsettled condition. Salnave manages to retain the Presidency, but has left his army, it is said, on account of ill health. The majority of the Haytiens, it is stated, are still devoted to Salnave, notwithstanding the perturbed condition in which he manages to keep affairs. The currency of the island has depreciated at a fearful rate, \$1,100 in paper being equal to one dollar in gold. If it is true that the people of Hayti still have confidence in Salnave, they certainly have very little faith in his promises to pay.

National banks are forbidden by law to loan to one person or company more than one-tenth the amount of their capital stock, which is supposed to prevent their indulging in speculative jobbery; but if they make such loans this defiance of the law does not invalidate the loan but forfeits the privileges of the bank. It is the lender and not the borrower that must suffer, for the lender is the party the law has a hold upon. Such is the decision on the point just rendered in the United States Circuit Court.

[*New York Herald*.]
Hon. Jefferson Davis changed his mind with regard to visiting Charleston, and sailed Friday evening, in the steamship Cuba, direct for New Orleans. The *Sun* says in this connection: "Mr. Jefferson Davis left the city in good health and spirits, the few days' repose he has experienced since arriving from Europe on Sunday evening appearing to have added to his already improved health. He goes to Mississippi on private business, and it is understood to be quite uncertain how long he may remain there."

FIRE.—About 7½ o'clock, Saturday night, flames were found issuing from a kitchen on the premises of Mrs. Blake, corner of Columbus and Drake streets. Water was not easily obtained, and before the fire was extinguished, Mrs. Blake's house, the house adjoining, occupied by Mr. N. F. Pettit, a small frame house occupied by Mr. Mosely, and the stable of Mr. H. F. Strohecker, were consumed. The loss will not exceed \$5,000.

[*Charleston News*.]
DEATH ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.—On Saturday evening last, just before the train from Richmond reached Fredericksburg, the conductor, while going through the cars, discovered that one of the passengers, a man named Owen Kerney, from Montreal, Canada, was, though sitting bolt upright, stark dead and stiff. He had died so suddenly that his brother, whose arm was around his shoulder, was unaware of his inanimate condition.

TWO NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, the stables of Mr. W. W. Barnes, in Nahant, in this County, were destroyed by fire. Two negroes were sleeping in the stables at the time. One perished in the flames and the other escaped, badly burned, only to suffer a few hours, when death came to his relief. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Goldsboro News*.

A homicide was committed, Saturday night, in the neighborhood of Waterloo. It seems that Charles King, jr., was returning from this place to his house, when he met with Thos. Patterson, and words were exchanged which led to an affray, in which King was killed. The finding of the jury of inquest was that King came to his death by means of a rock in the hands of Patterson.

[*Louisville Herald*.]
There remains no doubt that Mr. Friguet, for the firm of Rothschilds, has been conducting negotiations with the Government for a loan by the great banking firm of all the money they may need at four per cent. A private letter from M. Friguet intimates that he has been carrying on the negotiation with President Grant in person, and he believes that the project will be carried out.

In the sham fight at the Belgian military fete, two squadrons of cavalry, at full charge in opposite directions, ran into each other, in turning a hill, and broke the bones of fourteen gallant dragoons.

Hon. Mr. Buckalew, ex-United States Senator, is one of the Democrats elected to the Pennsylvania Senate. He is one of the foremost statesmen of this country. **Solomons' Bitters**, an Antidote to Malaria, prepared by A. A. Solomons & Co., druggists, Savannah, Ga. O13 6

UNLESS.—A New York judge has directed the grand jury to inquire if the recent gold combination in Wall street was not a violation of the law making it a criminal offence for twenty or more persons to conspire together to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce. The New York Times backs this up by calling on the grand jury to indict the gold ring.

ROMEWARD BOUND.—Ten Roman Catholic Bishops and a number of priests and theological students, have taken passage on the steamship Baltimore for Bremen, thence to proceed to Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council. It is probable that Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, and Bishop Elder, of Natchez, will join them.

A part of the engineers who were engaged on the survey of the Blue Ridge Road, have arrived in Knoxville, and will in a few days commence a survey from that end of the line, and meet the parties that are now surveying from the South Carolina end.

Two sailors, named Alexander Fisher, of Bath, Me., and Michael McMann, of Elyria, Ohio, were burned to death, yesterday morning, at Charlotte, a village near Rochester—the lock-up in which they were imprisoned being destroyed by fire.

Hon. A. H. Stephens says of Solomons' Bitters: "I have used them with decided benefit; in giving tone to the digestive organs and general strength to the system."

A. J. McDonald, a highly respectable citizen of Summerville, Harnett County, Ky., was instantly killed on Tuesday, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

If you are an Invalid, and wish a Restorer and Invigorator, "Use Solomons' Strengthening and Invigorating Bitters."

Four negroes escaped from the Lanrens jail, on Wednesday, by sawing one of the iron bars in two.

If you have Dyspepsia, use "Solomons' Strengthening and Invigorating Bitters." It is a certain cure. O13 6

Mr. H. F. Strohecker, an old and respected merchant of Charleston, died at his residence on Sunday.

E. P. Lucas, Esq., proprietor of the *Darlington Democrat*, is dead.

A wonderful cure reported from Pennsylvania with HEINITZ'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT. A girl fifteen years of age, pale and sickly, emaciated, no appetite, losing flesh, with sore eyes, sore mouth, and a general wasting away—all owing to poverty of blood. After using four bottles of the Queen's Delight, her appetite returned, digestion improved, increase in growth and flesh, sores removed, skin bright and clear, and every indication of an improved condition of her whole system. This is one of the many cases we hear of the wonderful results of Heinitz's Queen's Delight. Everywhere, North and South, wherever introduced, it is spoken of in the highest terms. O19

GREY HAIRS, BEGONE.—TUTT'S IMPROVED LIQUID HAIR DYE is a perfect wonder. By its use the old becomes young again. It converts the grey head into a beautiful black or brown. It imparts a natural color to the grizzled mustache and whiskers, and gives to the hair and beard a softness and gloss, that the young beaux might envy. O16 6

IT IS SO MUCH TROUBLE.—My friend, it is not half as much trouble to get well as it will be to be all the time in bad health. The time spent in securing health, is the best expenditure of it that can be made; do not be discouraged, take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, and be satisfied to take one remedy regularly, instead of grasping at every remedy you hear of, and eking out a miserable existence. It will cure you. O16 3

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM for the complexion. Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. O17 13

And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were produced by this drink, Abraham said, "My children must not suffer; give me, thy drink to drink, and I will give it a name."

And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, even in Sangamon County; that it was bitter to the lips, but good for the stomach; and because there were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantations, it shall be forever called PLANTATION BITTERS; and so it has been.

And the wonderful work which it has performed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, village and hamlet throughout all the world.

And he said, "Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the valleys and mountains, that all who suffer from fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache and mental despondency, will find relief through the PLANTATION BITTERS. They add tone to the stomach, and brilliancy to the mind, of which I, O people, am a living example."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. O16 3

Do you suffer from Debility, or Loss of Appetite? Use "Solomons' Strengthening and Invigorating Bitters." O13 6

Local Items.

OPENING.—Mrs. Reed has an "opening" to-day, when she will exhibit an endless variety of articles in the millinery line. The ladies will bear this in mind.

Mrs. Smith also extends an invitation to the ladies to call and examine her stock, which has been selected with care, and will doubtless prove very attractive.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Robert H. Cunningham, of Hamburg, who was charged with the murder of the Sheriff of Augusta, Ga., during the election riots of 1868, was brought before Judge Boozer, last night, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was bailed in the sum of \$1,000, until Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock, to await a requisition of the Governor of Georgia. The prisoner was represented by Messrs. Carroll, Melton & Melton; Solicitor Talley for the State.

CRUMBS.—We are indebted to C. F. Jackson, Esq.—who has just returned from a second trip to New York with a fresh stock of goods—for late Baltimore and Washington papers.

Hon. Moses MacDonald, of Maine, a prominent member of the Democratic party and a Representative in Congress during Gen. Pierce's Administration, died in Saco, Maine, yesterday.

Our friend Joseph T.—the pioneer rejuvenator, who erected, we believe, the first building in Columbia, after its Shermanization—believes in "coming to the front" promptly, and has brought "Zealy Row" up to the line of the pavement. It is an indication of prosperity, too, that the occupants of the stores required the additional room.

We learn that Gen. Bumford, Commandant of Post, has courteously placed the Post Band at the service of the Executive Committee, for the approaching Fair. We know that the Committee will be pleased to avail themselves of the opportunity thus to secure excellent music. At present this Band is doing duty at Raleigh, N. C.

A few copies of the "Premium List" of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, have been left at this office for distribution.

"Can I marry?" is the query of a young man, which is just now being very extensively printed. We haven't the slightest objection, provided he can find some one who will take him for better or worse.

Some one says: "The Pope is making a crusade upon the improprieties of dress, and we learn 'lays the blame on the shoulders of the ladies.' The Pope is at fault. We have examined the shoulders of ladies, and haven't found a blame thing there."

A HOME PUBLICATION.—Davidson's School History of South Carolina. Duffie & Chapman, publishers, Columbia, S. C. We have received from Messrs. Duffie & Chapman, our enterprising book men and publishers, a copy of this School History, by our fellow-townsmen, Prof. James Wood Davidson. We pronounce it excellent—peculiarly well adapted to the purpose in view. The chapters are short; the narrative clear; the statement concise; the style simple. The author has obtained his materials from authentic sources, and he evidently aims at that noblest and best fidelity—fidelity to truth. The history begins with South Carolina's earliest times, and extends up to the present year, 1869. In the portion that is subsequent to all the written histories—from 1859 to 1869—the author says, that "the effort has been to present the events of this eventful decade of years, in narrative as little as possible tinged with sectional feeling—to state mere facts, free from all argument and comment." And in this effort, we think that he has succeeded. It appears to us that the statements are fair, accurate and truthful. In fine, we take especial pleasure in saying that Mr. Davidson has executed his work with rare tact, taste and judgment, and has shown that as a writer he is in the possession of mental powers of a high analytical as well as synthetical character. He has done the State "some service," in his school book, and we hope that the primary schools will adopt it. In conclusion, we must not omit to add, that in its typographical execution, the book presents a good appearance. It is for sale at Duffie & Chapman's. Mr. Davidson has written his book—Messrs. Duffie & Chapman have published it—and now let the public go and buy it. The history is brought down to the present time, and has thirteen illustrations. The price is ninety cents, and it will be sent by mail to any address for one dollar.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—A lot of wedding cards and envelopes, of latest styles, has just been received; which will be printed in imitation of engraving, and at less than one-tenth the cost. Call and see specimens at PHENIX office.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS, OCTOBER 18—SENTENCE DAY. This being the last day of the term, sentences were passed upon the following persons, convicted during the term: William Stieglitz, (white,) assault and battery, fined fifty dollars. Wm. Smith, (colored,) grand larceny, imprisonment in Penitentiary for one year. Laurence Wingard, (colored,) boy about ten years of age, larceny, one week in jail. John Dozier, (colored,) boy about fourteen years of age, petit larceny, six months in Penitentiary. John Dozier, (colored,) grand larceny, twelve months in Penitentiary, to commence at expiration of first term. Robert Johnston, (colored,) petit larceny, one year in Penitentiary. Robert Johnston, (colored,) grand larceny, two years in Penitentiary from expiration of first sentence. Robert Johnston, burglary and larceny, two years in Penitentiary from expiration of second sentence. Robert Johnston, burglary and larceny, two years in Penitentiary from expiration of third sentence. Wm. J. Morris, (white,) horse stealing, one year in Penitentiary. Wm. J. Morris, larceny, one year in Penitentiary from expiration of first sentence. William Edwards, (colored,) receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, one year in Penitentiary. John Zimmerman, (colored,) assault upon an officer in execution of office, one year in County jail. The usual orders were made by his Honor, and the Court adjourned.

The Court of Common Pleas was then opened and the civil docket called.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, October 17 and 18.—*Nickerson House.*—Mrs. S. B. Preston, Master Preston, Ky.; B. Yocum, Flat Rock; J. O. Meredith, St. Helena; J. L. Deaton, Born Malar, Charlotte; John D. Caldwell, R. A. Keenan, city; James L. Orr, Anderson; F. J. Carpenter, Skipwith's Landing, Miss.; H. C. Haslett, New York; J. S. Coles, Augusta; J. C. Courtney, S. C.; Wm. Johnston, Asheville, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brawley, child and servant, Chester; J. W. Porter, J. N. Porter, Charleston; Wm. Stokes, Colleton; Alfred Tolleson, Spartanburg; H. J. Mumford, Bennettsville; S. H. Thorndike, Boston.

National Hotel.—Mrs. Harrison and son, Miss Harrison, James R. Harrison, Florida; T. L. Campbell, S. C.; W. S. Gregory, Union; N. W. Kay, Harnett, N. C.; P. H. Ellis, Elliston, Ky.; B. H. Brown, Javan Davis, N. C.; J. Clarkson, W. Chapman, Salem, England; D. L. Griffin, Lexington; L. D. Hollingquist, Johnson Hagood, Barnwell; E. H. Bates, Greenville; M. Cooper, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. J. E. Adger, J. E. Adger, Louisiana; D. H. Trease, A. V. Wilson and lady, Vol. Powell, Capt. E. L. Mann, Ohio; John Robertson, Laurens; B. G. Yocum, city; W. L. Disher, Charleston.

Columbia Hotel.—B. S. Caleb, Boston; James Beatty, G. Johnston, H. C. Moses, S. C.; T. H. Symmes, D. H. Chamberlain, Edwin Bates, R. B. Carpenter, R. M. Murhead, John T. Taylor, Charleston; J. P. Matthews, jr., N. C. Robertson and lady, Wm. McCulley, R. J. McCulley, Fairfield; J. W. Cokes, W. A. Bradley, B. F. Alford, Augusta; F. A. Bellinger, M. Toney, Edgefield; D. V. Seury, Newberry; L. D. Hallonquist, Barnwell; W. Weston, Richland; J. M. Davis, Camden; E. Lesser, L. Isaacs, John Jacobsohn, New York; L. Weil, P. L. S. Virden, Philadelphia; Alex. McBe, F. S. Townes, Greenville; T. Randall, Fla.; John Bates, Gadsden; W. S. Brand, Clarendon; A. M. Smith and lady, Chappell's Depot; J. S. Wiley, Spartanburg; E. W. Everson, W. B. Fant, Anderson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published the first time this morning:

R. & W. O. Swaffield—Wanted.
W. D. Love & Co.—New Dry Goods.
J. D. Aiken & Co.—For Palatka, Fla.
Fisher & Heinitz—New Goods.
C. G. Blatchley—Wood Pumps.
I. Sulzbacher—Watches, Jewelry, &c.
Mrs. S. A. Smith—Millinery.
Hardy Solomon—Buckwheat.
C. F. Jackson—New Dry Goods.
W. B. Gulich—National Bank.

Do you want an Appetite? Use Solomons' Bitters—greatest tonic of the age.

Buckwheat.
JUST received a fresh supply of NEW HULLED BUCKWHEAT and fresh TRENTON CRACKERS, at HARDY SOLOMONS'. O19 3

Wanted to Rent.
A HOUSE containing three or four Rooms. Apply to R. & W. C. SWAFFIELD. O19 4

New and Beautiful Goods.
A HANDSOME lot. A large stock now on hand of beautiful Toilet articles, of newest style and quality, and at low prices. PERFUMERY, HAIR BRUSHES, English and French, hard and soft; elegant English Hard Tooth Brushes, Infants' Tooth and Hair Brushes, Turkish Bathing Towels and Gloves, Toilet Soaps in great variety and of the finest quality, and very cheap. Lubin's newest EXTRACTS for the handkerchief.

Rose and Violet Toilet Powder.
Fine Pomade for the Hair. Hair Restorers of every kind.
Dressing Combs, of French Buffalo Horn.
Fine Ivory Combs, Metallic Back Combs.
Cosmetics for the Complexion.
German Cologne, Sachets in variety.
Puffs and Powder Boxes.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes. For sale at FISHER & HEINITZ'S Drug Store. O19 4

Wrapping Paper.
A SUPPLY on hand of superior quality, and offered very low to close consignment. O17 2 R. D. BENN & CO.

Butter! Butter!!
12 KITS MOUNTAIN BUTTER, very nice, and offered cheap by the kit. R. D. BENN & CO. O17 2